



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Plague and cholera.

British South Africa.—According to a report dated July 25, Durban has been officially declared to be free from plague.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the period from the 19th to the 25th of July, 9 persons died of plague and 15 persons died of cholera.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to the official weekly bulletin of the 17th of August there have been registered in Syria 472 new cases of cholera and 428 deaths.

Death rate of Berlin.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended August 22 was lower than in the foregoing week. It amounted, calculated upon the year, to 16.5 per thousand of the population, as compared with 18.3 in the foregoing week, thus being, however, considerably higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to only 13 per thousand. Of the other large German cities, seven showed more favorable figures than Berlin, among them being Bremen, Kiel, Stuttgart, Schöneberg, with 15.6, and Charlottenburg with 15.5. The following towns had considerably higher rates than that of Berlin, namely, Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg, Dresden, Frankfurt-am-Main, Hanover, Königsberg, Breslau, Leipzig, Cologne, and Brunswick. In London and Vienna the rate of mortality was somewhat lower than in this city; the Paris rate being, on the other hand, somewhat higher than that of Berlin. The death rate among infants fell from 8.5 to 7.3 per thousand, being thereby somewhat higher than the rate of Hamburg and Munich. There was no important change regarding acute diseases of the respiratory organs, which caused 38 deaths. There was a decrease in the number of cases of intestinal disease, which, however, caused 175 deaths. Seventy-nine persons died of cholericine. During the week in question 72 persons died of phthisis pulmonalis and 35 persons died of cancer. Furthermore, there were registered 6 deaths from diphtheria, 6 deaths from measles, and 1 death from scarlet fever. Seventeen persons died by violence.

Sickness from use of mattresses made from old rags.

Consul-General Worman, at Munich, reports, September 5, as follows:

Numerous cases of sickness have arisen in Germany, especially in the northern portion of the Empire, from the use of wool mattresses made up of old soiled rags which the manufacturers had failed to properly disinfect.

The different state governments of the Empire, among these very recently the government of Bavaria, have been moved to issue ordinances against the manufacture of mattresses from rags that have not been disinfected according to the methods prescribed by the board of health. A trespass against these provisions of law is made a crime and is punishable with an imprisonment up to four weeks. In order to secure a strict observance of this law all the manufacturers of woolen rags are required to keep a book account of all such material acquired by them, together with the record of the time and methods of disinfection employed before using the same in their manufacture of mattresses.